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THE INAUGURATION.

In the following neat article, which we copy from the Rhode Island Literary Cadet, the incidents of the ceremony which took place at the Capitol are happily anticipated:

"The Fourth of March is a proud day to Americans—the time when the ruler whom they have appointed, takes his seat in the Chair of our Confederation, and shows to the Nations of the world the uncommon sight of a ruler of a great and powerful people, receiving at their hands his new honors, or resigning them as they shall see fit to determine. It is a lesson for monarchs who are born to sceptres that they dishonor, and who tyrannize over the People whom they both fear and despise. It is imposing in the extreme, without being gaudy—it is commanding, and respectful, and orderly, without the show of authority or the bristle of a bayonet.

The legal Governor of fifteen millions of free People takes the Constitution which governs them, and uncovered, in their presence, and in the presence of Heaven, swears to support it against all and every thing. No coronation that ever took place upon the face of the globe will compare with it. There are the Representatives of the People, from the East, the West, the North, and the South; from the Canadian lines to the mouth of the Yellow Stone, of different manners, of different habits, and of different costume—there they stand, the constituted authorities of the land we inhabit, fearing nothing but their consciences and their God, and amenable to none but their constituents, and the laws they themselves have made—there they stand beneath the dome of one common Senate House, which unites in one body and one mind—there is the hardy Northerner, with his New England dress and his New England notions; his very coat tells you that he represents a Christian People; there, too, is the inhabitant of the lowland of the Southern regions, the marks of application, as well as of the climate, are in his countenance, as well as in his whole system; beside his robust brother from the high hills of Santee, with the look of a fearless and a free-born republican; there, too, is him from the West, from that country where the sun sets, which we have thought of and read of, but which most of us have never seen; the character of his country is imprinted upon his brow; there is a catalogue of his hardships upon every line of his expressive countenance, and a list of the dangers he has encountered in his eye.

There, too, is the man whom they are about to invest with a civic wreath that will never fade. Clad in a plain suit of black, he appears before his fellow citizens, he advances to the centre of the hall, where he meets the venerable, the learned, the good, the beloved, Chief Justice Marshall. The dark robe of his office contrasts with the multitude of costumes around, and the Ministers of foreign Powers are struck with a man that they have never seen in any of their Kings. He calls upon Andrew Jackson to lay his hand upon the Constitution, and swear in the face of Heaven, in the face of the assembled Senate, to cherish and protect it. Amid the stillness of the surrounding spectators, the oath ascends to the dome of the spacious hall, and rolls along its arch, its echo thrilling through the heart of every one within hearing.

This done, the President elect proceeds to the rostrum, and makes his inaugural address, and the ceremony is over. In a single hour the officer holding the highest situation in the world is invested with his authority; his only escort the tribunal before which he swears, his only regalia a single volume of the laws of the land. During this time there has been required no guard of soldiers to keep back an unruly mob. No man approaches to disturb the ceremony, and none enters the galleries without uncovering himself of his own accord.

Is it not a lesson for the Ministers of the Kings of Europe which will sink deeply into their bosoms and find its own moral?"

MR. STEVENSON'S ADDRESS.

To the House of Representatives upon the adjournment of Congress:

GENTLEMEN:—The moment having arrived in which I am about to lay down the trust with which you have honored me, and the connections which have existed between us, are to cease; I should do violence to the feelings which now warm my heart, if I did not seize this occasion to express my deep sense of gratitude for your past confidence and kindness, and the flattering proof just given of your continued approbation and favor!

Two years have elapsed, since I had the honor of being placed in this Chair! This period of service has been distinguished by events and circumstances, well calculated to render this station not only one of extreme delicacy, but of severe responsibility and labor! Steady and lasting, permanent and solid reputation, can only be acquired, in a station so exalted, by an undeviating adherence to elevated principles, and by a manly, upright, and independent discharge, of its high and important functions under the influence of these principles, and a just diffidence in my own qualifications. I came to this Chair with a settled determination, to

pursue that course which should secure to me the testimony of my own mind and the approbation of every just and liberal man! That my efforts have not been wholly unavailing, I am this day assured, by the renewed evidence of the kindness, and justice of the House! I receive it in the same spirit of kindness in which it has been offered, and shall cherish it through life, with feelings of profound respect, and the deepest gratitude!

If gentlemen, in the discharge of our multifarious duties; if, amid the storms and strife of passion or of policy; if under the influence of momentary excitement or irritation, any thing unkind should have been said or done, let us, I entreat you, endeavor to forget and forgive it; and let our separation (with many of us long, and with some of us forever,) be in the spirit of peace and good will, and as becomes the representatives of virtuous and enlightened freemen! You will carry with you, gentlemen, my prayers for continual blessings upon our beloved country, and my best wishes for your health, prosperity and happiness!

It remains for me only to announce, that this House stands adjourned *sine die*.

TEXT.

FOUR of the Cabinet have been taken from CONGRESS.

COMMENT.

Extract of a communication to the Legislature of Tennessee; dated October, 1825:

"I would impose a provision rendering any member of Congress ineligible to office, under the general government, during the term for which he was elected, and for two years thereafter, except in cases of judicial office." Again: "But if this change in the constitution should not be obtained, and important appointments continue to devolve on the representatives in Congress, it requires no depth of thought to be convinced that corruption will become the order of the day, and that, under the garb of conscientious sacrifices to establish precedents for the public good, evils of serious importance to the freedom and prosperity of the republic may arise. It is through this channel that the people may expect to be attacked in their constitutional sovereignty, and where tyranny may well be apprehended to spring up, in some favorable emergency. Against such inroads every guard should be interposed, and none better occurs than that of closing the suspected avenue with some necessary constitutional restriction. We know human nature to be prone to evil; we are early taught to pray that we may not be led into temptation; and hence the opinion, that, by constitutional provision, all avenues to temptation, on the part of our political servants, should be closed." And again: "As, by a resolution of your body, you have thought proper again to present my name to the American people, I must entreat to be excused from any further service in the Senate, and to suggest, in conclusion, that it is due to myself to practice upon the maxims recommended to others, and hence feel constrained to retire from a situation where temptations may exist, and suspicions arise of the exercise of an influence tending to my own aggrandisement. Accept, &c. &c."

ANDREW JACKSON.

Why is *honorable George Emerson* out of the Cabinet? Surely he who was the first to sound the *ram's horn* at the gates of Jericho, should not be overlooked in the distribution of the loaves and fishes.

THE RAG BALL.—We learn that the Managers of this celebrated affair have paid into the hands of the Mayor of the city, upwards of two hundred dollars, which is intended for the benefit of the Poor. Those present state that the Ball was conducted in a very appropriate and handsome style, and their net proceeds have been appropriated to the noblest of purposes.—*[Baltimore Patriot.]*

BALTIMORE, Feb. 28.

FANCY BALL.—The following list of the characters and costumes at the Fancy Ball, comprise a portion of the splendid gayety of the evening.

Characters.—The Palmer in Ivanhoe; a Pilgrim from the Holy Land; Prior Aymer of Jorvauk; Rob Roy; Selim in the Bride of Abydos; Catharine Seaton; Figaro; Goldfinch; Jerry; Isaac in Ivanhoe; Rebecca; Don Quixotte; and Sancho Panza; Quentin Durward; Helen McGregor; Rowena; Dame Gillian in the Betrothed; Fenella; Catharine in the Taming of a Shrew; Little Red Riding Hood; Rosini; Cherry in Cherry and Fair Star; Mary of Scots, &c. &c. &c.

Costumes.—A Polish Lady; a Venetian Noble; a Persian; a Turk; Court Dress at the Coronation of George IV; a Chippeway; a Saxon Archer; a Burgomaster of Rotterdam; a Sultana; a Turkish Lady; a Bavarian Peasant; a Dutch Girl; an Italian Noble; Spanish gala dress; an Italian Conduittier; a Mexican Gentleman; a Peruvian Lady; a Highland Girl; a Zanteote; a Mameluke officer of foot; a Kentucky Hunter; a Flower Girl; two Ballad Singers.—These are a part of the characters and costumes which were represented at the Fancy Ball, and but a small portion of the Ladies are here mentioned. They were with but few exceptions, dressed in fancy dresses of the most picturesque effect. Peasants, Flower Girls, Highland Lassies, Sultanas, &c.—Nor have we mentioned the Military and Naval uniforms. American and foreign, which added to the brilliancy of the scene. *[Gazette.]*

Boston, Feb. 27.—There was a ball at Providence on the evening of Friday last, when the great snow storm commenced, and as the music and dancing continued till late hour on the succeeding morning when the drifts were heaped up mountain high, the gentlemen were obliged to perform that duty which could not be done by horses and carriages. The ladies were mounted on the backs of their gallants, and a picture was presented not unlike that described in one of the dreams of Addison's Spectator, where the females came out of a besieged city, lugging upon their shoulders whatsoever they were most anxious to preserve from ruin. Sundry of these precious cargoes were landed in the snow, where they stuck fast, and with great difficulty got home by the assistance of the gentlemen. Most of the company remained at the Hall, and many of the ladies could not be conveyed home till noon.

From the *Real Intelligencer*.

TITLE OF THE ACTS OF CONGRESS.

Passed at session just closed.

An act making appropriations for the support of the Government for the first quarter of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

To preserve the injury and waste, the School Lands in the Territory of Arkansas.

For the relief of B. Lemaitre, jr.

Extending the time within which merchandise may be exported with the benefit of drawback.

Restricting the taxation of certain land claims in the Territory of Arkansas, and for other purposes.

To allow a salary the Marshal of the District of Connecticut.

Allowing an additional drawback on Sugar refined in the United States, and exported therefrom.

To establish a post Entry at Magnolia, in Florida.

To authorize the Cens of the Territories of Arkansas and Florida to elect their officers, and for other purposes.

In addition to the act, entitled "An act to amend the Judicial system of the United States."

To allow a salary the Marshal of the Eastern District of Virginia.

For altering the time for holding the Sessions of the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Georgia, at the places provided by law.

To amend an act, entitled "An act for the better organization of the Medical Department of the Navy," approved 24th May, 1828.

Resolution amendatory of a Joint Resolution passed third March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

For the relief of Diel Goodwin, executor of Benjamin Goodwin deceased.

To allow further time to complete the issuing and locating of Military Land Warrants.

Authorizing the laying off a town on Bear river, in the State of Illinois, and for other purposes.

Releasing the lien of the United States, upon a part of the land of Benjamin Owens, in Anne Arundel County State of Maryland to the Trustees of Mount Zion Meeting House, in said County and State.

For the relief of Robert L. Kennon.

For the relief of Augustus Aspinwall.

To authorize the appointment of a Surveyor for the Virginia Military District, in the State of Ohio.

To alter the time of holding the Sixth Circuit Court of the United States for the District of South Carolina.

For the relief of Jacob Rentleman.

To provide for the purchase and distribution of certain copies of the Digest of the Laws of the United States, by Thomas F. Gordon.

Making additional appropriation for the payment of the Revolutionary and other Pensioners of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

Making appropriations for building light houses and beacons, and placing buoys, and for improving harbors, and directing surveys.

For the relief of the heirs of mode of supplying the Army of the United States.

Making additional appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

For the relief of the Navy Hospital fund.

For the benefit of the Trustees of the Valley Creek Academy, in the State of Alabama.

Making additional appropriations for the support of Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

Making additional appropriation for the Military service of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

For the relief of John Smith T. and Wilson P. Hunt.

Authorizing the subscription of Stock in the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company and in the Dismal Swamp Canal Company.

Making provisions for the payment of Pensioners to the widow and children of pensioners, in certain cases, and for other purposes.

To authorize the establishment of a Town on land reserved for the use of Schools, and to direct the manner of disposing of certain reserved quarter sections of land for the Seat of Government in Florida.

Providing for the printing and binding sixty thousand copies of the abstract of Infantry Tactics; including manoeuvres of Light Infantry & Riflemen, and for other purposes.

For the construction of the Cumberland Road westwardly of Zanesville.

For the continuation of the Cumberland Road.

Making appropriations for completing certain roads, and for making examinations and surveys.

To authorize a subscription for stock, on the part of the United States in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company.

Resolution in relation to the survey and laying out a military road in the State of Maine.

Making additional appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

Confirming the report of the Register and Receiver of the Land Office for the District of Saint Stephens, in the State of Alabama, and for other purposes.

For the relief of William Otis.

For the relief of George Wilson, of Pennsylvania.

To provide for the apprehension and delivery of deserters, from certain foreign vessels in the ports of the United States.

Making appropriations for the Indian Department for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

Making appropriations for the erection and completion of certain barracks and quarters & for other purposes.

For the relief of Thomas Griffin.

Making appropriations for carrying into effect certain treaties with Indian tribes; and for holding a treaty with the Pottawamies.

For the relief of Samuel Chesnut.

For the relief of the representatives of James A. Harper, deceased.

Making appropriations for the public buildings and for other purposes.

To incorporate the Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Steam packet Company.

For the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road.

To Authorize the President of the United States to cause the reserved lead mines in the State of Missouri to be exposed at public sale, and for other purposes.

For the relief of Thomas Hunt.

For the relief of Charles A. Burnett.

Providing for ceding to the State of South Carolina the jurisdiction over, and the title to a certain tract of land called Mount Dearborn, in said State.

Making additional appropriations for completing and repairing piers, for the improvement of certain harbors, and of the navigation, of certain rivers.

To authorize the President of the United States to cause the reserved Salt Springs in the State of Missouri, to be exposed to public sale.

Concerning the Government and discipline of the Penitentiary in the District of Columbia.

For the relief of the legal representatives of John Guest, deceased.

For the relief of William R. Maddox.

For the relief of Joshua Foltz.

BUST OF EMMET.—Soon after the sudden and lamented death of Thomas Addis Emmet, the gentlemen of the Bar resolved to place a bust, with an appropriate inscription, in the Court Room in which he expired. An order was accordingly sent to Giovannozza, an eminent artist in Italy, together with a cast, by Browere. The order has been executed, and we have this morning had the pleasure of looking at the bust, and the entablature bearing the inscription. The bust is as fine a likeness as ever was chiseled. It is to stand upon a pedestal, in a niche, resting upon a cornice. Beneath the cornice, is the following inscription, upon a tablet, in letters of burnished brass:—

THOMAS ADDIS EMMET

Viro

Doctrina, Juris Scientia, Eloquentia

Prestantissimo

Inter hæc subseclia officiū munera

Subita morte correpto

Socii forenses posuerunt.

The tablet is placed like a pannel, within a frame-work of marble, and the effect we think will be decidedly good, when it is put up, although it does not correspond with the order, and it is feared will be too large for the room. The whole is beautifully wrought in the finest Italian marble. *[A. F. Com. Adv.]*

ALBANY POLICE.—Feb. 25th.

The *Woodsen Nutmegs* again in market, and gold to copper turned!—Sometime in December last, a man named Smith, together with a woman who passed for his wife, made their appearance in this city, with the "banners" of distress "hung upon the outer walls." The story of Smith was, that in emigrating to this country from a foreign one, viz. New Brunswick, Quebec, Montreal and Lake Champlain, with a large cargo of the superfine productions of "Finest Arts," important totally of custom house usages, had fallen, with all, or nearly all, of his worldly inheritances into the hands of a U. S. States collector in Vermont. This story was backed by the occasional display of a quantity of sovereigns. Among those who lent a listening ear to his eloquent relations of wrongs and oppressions, was a Mr. Holmes, of whom Smith had rented a tenement, and thereby acquired a "local habitation." The acquaintance thus commenced was much improved by some theatrical quarrels between Smith and his wife about the "sovereigns," which, as she insisted, constituted a sacred deposit in her hands, not to be parted with without the consent of all the parties concerned. Pending this sovereign appraisal and negotiation, the visit of Gov. Van Ness, of Vermont, to this city, was a subject of very considerable notoriety. With that gentleman Smith pretended a personal acquaintance—to have had interviews with him in relation to his property held in duress vile by the wicked collector, and also to have received from Gov. V. N. positive assurances, that for the trifling sum of \$75 or \$80, he could obtain a release of the large amount which had been seized.

To "raise the wind" to this amount, was now the object. According to another branch of Smith's private history, however, he had fortunately rescued or saved, or snatched from the grasp of "authority," a trunk containing a quantity of Irish linen, fifteen pieces of which he had still on hands, and which he proposed to put in pledge with Mr. H. for a loan of the requisite. The trunk of linen was accordingly brought into the store of Holmes in the evening, and received by his son, who took a memorandum of the number of pieces and the number of yards in each, as they were called over by Smith, and exhibited, nicely "done up," and labelled in the first style. The next morning, the father, understanding that all was right, counted out "the silver." In the mean time, the next little trunk, the trunk which contained the sacred trust, was also placed under the surveillance of Mr. H. for safe keeping, merely, as the house occupied by his tenants was rather insecure and in an exposed situation. It was accidentally very soon discovered that Smith, instead of facing the storms and tempests of the north, had taken stage with his wife and child for Boston! Suspicion being thus awakened, it was deemed a just ground of inquiry into the contents of the trunks, when on their examination, to the no small surprise of Mr. H. the yellow boys had been metamorphosed into base copper coin, and the bleached pride of the Emerald Isle had become solid billets of wood, nicely cut and snugly bound up in due form of Irish linen! A knowledge of this discovery put the vigilance of our police into active operation. Mr. Seth Green, one of the city constables, with a requisition from Gov. Van Buren upon the chief magistrate of Massachusetts, was dispatched in pursuit of Smith, who was found by him in Boston, brought back to this city on Tuesday evening last, and safely committed.

Why is a man working beneath a seventy-four gun ship on the stocks, like one in great trouble? D'ye give it up?—Because he is labouring under a great *hard-ship*.

FIRE AT AUGUSTA, GEO.—A fire broke out on Sunday night 22d inst. which was not arrested till it had laid in ashes every building from Campbell's Gully to the cross street at the Upper Market, consuming upwards of twenty tenements. It is supposed to have been accidental. Property destroyed consisted mostly of the buildings, which may be estimated at \$25 to 30,000 Dollars. The greater part, we understand, was insured, and belonged to Mr. Jones, of Philadelphia.

BURNING OF CANANDAIGUA JAIL.—Extract of a letter from Canandaigua, dated February 22: "I have just returned from the ruins of our jail. It was discovered to be on fire at 10 o'clock this morning, by the flames bursting through the roof, and every effort of our citizens, aided by the fire company, could not save it. The walls of the prison are standing quite perfect, and I believe the lower part of the keeper's house is not much injured, the remainder of the building is completely destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been communicated by a stove pipe, and must have been burning for some time before the discovery. The prisoners we got out safely, and, I believe, are all secured. It was a very cold morning, and we had hard work of it for three hours and a half, at the engine and in carrying water." We understand that this was one of the most elegant and expensive prisons in the State.

ACCIDENT.—A man named John Greer was scalded to death, at the steam distillery of Mr. Works, near Uniontown, Pa. a few days since. He was lying asleep by one of the boilers, a plug from which coming out, let the contents upon him, which caused his death in twenty-four hours.

In the midst of the throng of yesterday, in and about the President's Square, where persons of every rank in life (and of almost every nation and complexion) flocked promiscuously, the nimble-fingered gentry were not idle. Several pockets were picked: and, notwithstanding the caution published yesterday morning, one gentleman suffered his pocket to be picked of eight or nine hundred dollars, and others of smaller sums. One or more of the cut-purses were detected in the fact, and committed for trial. They are all strangers here.—*Nat. Int.*

Rhode Island, that miniature State, has no Constitution. Still, she requires freehold suffrage in both branches of her Legislature; and goes farther in her feudal notions, than any State in the Union; giving the right of voting to the eldest sons of freeholders, though they may be the most worthless vagabonds, while the most respectable sons of men who cannot give them this hereditary distinction, are excluded from all participation in the government. *Boston Statesman.*

Important to Farmers.

CHEAP MANURE.

I HAVE on hand 8 or 10 thousand bushels of lime, which I will sell at the reduced price of 10 cents per bushel. JOSIAH H. DAVIS. Feb. 25

Mrs. Hodgkinson.

WIDOW of the late Captain Hodgkinson of the Board, wishes to receive a few gentle BOARDERS. Application to be made to her at her residence on King street, between Pitt and St. Asaph streets, Alexandria. Feb. 24

To Rent,

The Store adjoining the one I occupy. It is now in good repair, and to a good tenant will be rented on reasonable terms. JOSIAH H. DAVIS. Feb. 11

To Rent,

A very comfortable and convenient house on Fairfax street, below the first Presbyterian Church. JOSIAH H. DAVIS. Feb. 4

For Rent.

I wish to rent for the present year, the tobacco factory on Washington street, near the sugar house, lately occupied by Jonathan C. May. The house is well calculated for a mechanic of any kind. I also wish to rent the Ice-House in Hollowell's yard, and a large Smoke-House on Prince street, lately occupied by Luther Chamberlain. Possession will be given immediately. ELIZA T. HOGE. Jan. 31

Trustee's Notice.

THE subscriber, having received an assignment, by deed, from Jonathan C. May, of all his effects for the benefit of his creditors, and with the rest, all the Debts due to him, hereby requests all those indebted by note, open account, or otherwise, to come forward with as little delay as possible and liquidate the same, as the nature of the trust requires the utmost expedition in bringing it to a close.

The creditors who accepted of the terms of the deed, will also please exhibit their respective claims, properly authenticated, at as early a day as convenient, that the aggregate amount thereof may be ascertained. GEO. JOHNSON. Acting Trustee. Feb. 24

A. Morris,—from London.

CLOTHES DRESSER & RENOVATOR. RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has opened an establishment next door to Mr. White's auction store, King street, where he intends cleaning gentlemen's coats, pantaloons and waistcoats of every description.

BLUE, BLACK, DRAPE, &c. on quite a different plan pursued by dyers. By comparing the articles done by him they are pronounced by judges equal to new, which has already been noticed by the public. Spots, grease, &c. he takes from the cloth and puts apparel in its complete shape. Dressing, sponging and pressing done in the best manner. When required, he applies stiffening, and restores the color at the seams and wherever the parts are faded.

TAKE NOTICE.

Ladies' Coats and Cloth Shawls that have greasy spots on them or have lost their brightness, cleaned in the handsomest style. Feb. 24—d1m

Soup House.

OWING to the comforts which have hitherto been experienced to result from the soup establishment, and to the continued inclemency of the weather, it has been thought advisable to resume its operations for the benefit of the poor, whose necessities at this time call loudly for the charities of the public.—Soup will be given out this day from 12 till 1 o'clock. All donations, either in vegetables, meat, wood, meal or bread, will be thankfully acknowledged—in short, any thing calculated to alleviate the distresses of the indigent, will be received at the Soup House, whence it will be dispensed to the best advantage. Feb. 18

Job Printing

neatly and expeditiously executed at this office